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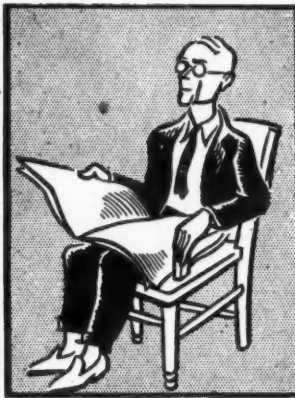
The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY 13, 1946



SECURITY . . . for all ages. This is the American goal

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

U. S. Social Security Program

Proposed Changes before Congress Would Bring Millions of Additional People under This Plan and Would Assist Veterans of Late World War

DURING the month of May, Congress is studying the problem of overhauling our national social security program. Committees in both houses are now examining the record of the first 10 years of social security in the United States and considering various recommendations for changes and improvements. Some of these proposed changes are highly controversial and may not be adopted even after long and vigorous debate. Others, however, are approved by both Democrats and Republicans, and are likely to be adopted before the present session of Congress ends.

The social security law as it now stands was passed in 1935, with certain changes added several years later. It is considered one of the most important laws ever passed by Congress, for it directly and vitally affects the lives of a large majority of American people. Its purpose is to provide a measure of protection for these Americans against the hazards of old age, unemployment, and poverty.

In practice, social security is a form of insurance. Workers and their employers pay the government small weekly or monthly sums, based on the amount of the workers' wages. This money accumulates in funds, held partly by the federal government and partly by the state governments, and from these funds various benefits are paid to needy and elderly people.

One kind of payment, known as "old-age and survivors insurance," is made to retired workers and their wives, or to the widows and dependent children of workers who have died. At the present time the federal government has more than seven billion dollars laid aside for this type of insurance benefits, and it is currently making old-age and survivors payments to about a million persons. Of course, all the other millions of people who continue to pay into the fund, and who meet other requirements of the system, will become eligible sooner or later to receive benefits.

Another part of the social security

system—operated jointly by the state and federal governments—provides payments for a short time to workers who become unemployed, while they look for jobs. Still a third kind of benefits are paid by the states (with federal help) to certain groups not covered otherwise by social security. These groups include aged people who have become poverty-stricken, blind people who are in need, and needy children.

According to public opinion polls, most Americans believe that these benefits should be extended and increased, although they disagree as to details. President Truman has recommended that Congress completely overhaul the social security system,

and more than 100 bills have been introduced in the present Congress calling for various changes.

One of these—the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill—is receiving particularly serious attention. Keeping in mind the broad picture of social security which we have sketched above, let us consider each part of the program as it now stands and examine the changes which are being proposed.

1. *Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.* About 30,000,000 persons—three-fifths of all persons gainfully employed in the United States—are at present working in businesses or industries covered by this kind of insurance. Each worker pays a tax of one (Continued on page 6)



W. E. Myer

Why Excellence?

By Walter E. Myer

LET us suppose that you are preparing for an airplane flight. You go to the field and are ready to enter the plane and be whisked away into the air to a height of thousands of feet. You suddenly realize how much you are depending upon the pilot. You are placing your life in his hands. You will be safe only if he is skillful; only if he is competent, careful, reliable.

You ask someone if he knows anything about this pilot whom you are trusting with your life, and receive this reply: "Oh, he is fairly good. He doesn't know too much about the plane, and now and then he makes a rather serious slip, but on the whole he does pretty well. I should say that he is at least fair."

Or suppose that a member of your family is dangerously ill. You ask about a physician whom you are thinking of calling, and you are told that he is perhaps average, that he is not the most skillful physician in the city, but that he is a good fellow, a good mixer, quite a likeable chap.

Will you trust the pilot or the physician in such a case? Of course you will not, because when much is at stake you want the very best. You are not satisfied with mediocrity. You are looking for someone who knows, someone who is giving to his work the very best of his powers, someone who is not only capable but reliable.

Such are the requirements in hundreds and thousands of key positions in every industry and profession. Our civilization depends for its advancement upon the supply of men and women whose skill is unquestioned. For these positions mediocrity will not do. Advances in industry and science are not made by those who are satisfied with shoddy work or merely average achievement.

It is well for every young man and woman to ponder these facts. Each may well ask: "How do I stand? What will those who demand excellence say when they are told what my standing is? Am I fitting myself for one of these key positions in American life; for a position which calls for unquestioned skill and reliability? Am I preparing to be a keyman in American labor or business or science or art? Am I to be one of whom people will expect much and in whom they will find thoroughness and proven responsibility?"

Competition in Europe's "Sea"

Control of Mediterranean Has Long Brought Nations into Conflict

SPAIN, Trieste, the Dodecanese Islands, the Dardanelles, Tripolitania—each of these names represents an issue over which the major Allied powers are at odds. On the surface, they seem to be separate clashes of interest among the great powers. Actually, each is chiefly important as part of a larger pattern of international rivalry. Behind all of them, and many other problems as well, is one big fact: the contest between Britain and Russia for power in the Mediterranean.

The Mediterranean Sea is an almost completely landlocked waterway of tremendous commercial and military importance. The meeting place of three continents, it touches more than a dozen different states and territories. Almost from the beginning of time, it has been a hub of world activity.

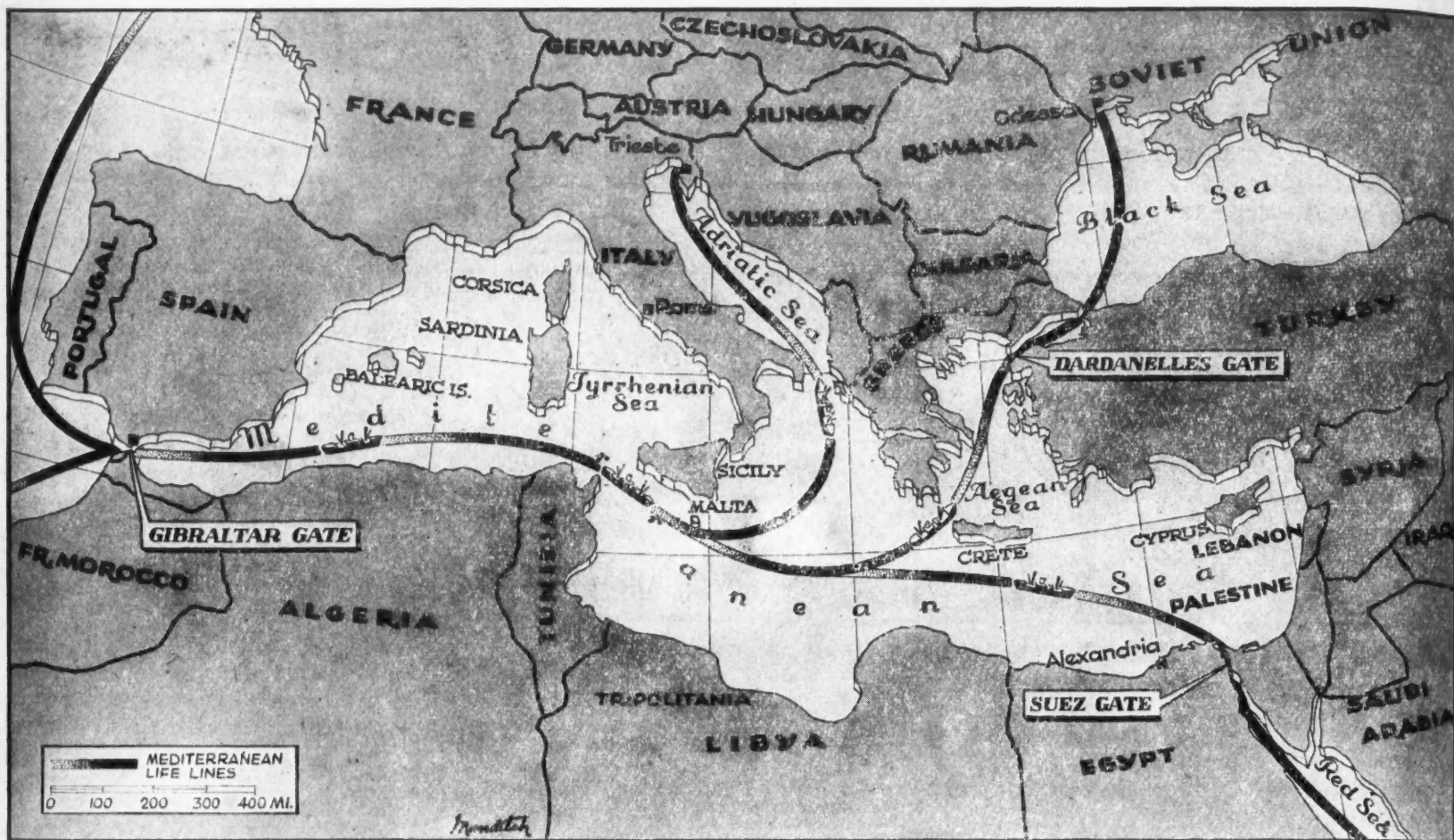
Indeed, a great deal of human history can be told in the story of the Mediterranean Sea. Ever since the first civilizations began to reach out beyond their original homes in the river valleys of Africa and the Middle East, nations and peoples have traveled, traded, and battled across its blue waters. Along its shores, some of man's most splendid achievements have been recorded.

Much of what we value in western civilization today can be traced to the lands which border the Mediterranean. Whether we are Christians or Jews, we are indebted to Palestine for our religion. The Greeks and Romans gave us our basic understanding of law, philosophy, government, and engineering. Our very language is built around a great many Latin and Greek words. We got the alphabet from the Phoenicians and our system of numbers from the Arabic peoples. In art, science, and thought, the Mediterranean region has made invaluable contributions to (Continued on page 2)



RUSSELL IN LOS ANGELES TIMES

England feels she must keep control of the Mediterranean to safeguard her national security.



THE MIDDLE SEA. Rivalry over the control of the Mediterranean Sea goes far back into history. Today that same rivalry is at the root of many postwar disputes

Mediterranean Is Busy Crossroads of World

(Continued from page 1)

man's development through the ages.

It was natural that civilization should flower early in the lands around the Mediterranean, for the area is unusually favored by nature. The sea itself is warm, almost tideless, and filled with a great variety of fish. The Mediterranean climate is mild and sunny—in an average year, there are no more than 44 cloudy days. The fertile soil yields abundant crops of grain, olives, and grapes.

Today, however, the Mediterranean is important mainly for other reasons. It is Britain's lifeline to the Far East. To Russia, it is a warm water outlet to the world's oceans. Both countries are also deeply concerned with it as a strategic defense area.

British Interests

Britain has had important stakes in the Mediterranean for more than 300 years. When she started out as a great trading nation several hundred years ago, the Mediterranean countries provided her with a large share of the products she needed and also with markets for what she had to sell. Later, when she had built up an empire in the Far East, the Mediterranean became doubly important as the highway which linked her with her colonies.

The building of the Suez Canal in 1869 opened the Mediterranean route to the Orient for Britain. Cutting across the narrow land bridge between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, the Suez Canal shortens the trip between London and Bombay from 13,000 miles to 7,200 miles.

On an average day in peacetime, 140 British ships are moving across the waters of the Mediterranean and about 45 are loading or unloading at Mediterranean ports. Some are bound for England with oil from Iran and Iraq, with oranges from Palestine, or with

cotton from Egypt. But a greater number are on their way to or from the East. They may be carrying precious stores of tin, oil, rubber and quinine homeward. Or their cargoes may be British coal, cotton cloth, tools, or other manufactured goods for the people of Asia.

This trade is the cornerstone of Britain's prosperity and greatness as a world power. Thus it is not surprising that one of the key points in her foreign policy has always been the protection of her sea lanes through the Mediterranean.

When the British think of Spain, they think first of Gibraltar, the great fortress rock which guards the western entrance to the Mediterranean. At this point, only 14 miles of water separate Spain from Africa. The nation which holds Gibraltar can command the strait in such a way as to shut off the Mediterranean from the Atlantic.

The British have held Gibraltar since 1713, and they have made it into one of the world's most important military installations. The great rock, which covers nearly two square miles, is elaborately tunnelled and armed. It is one of the most powerful fortifications in the world.

British Base

In the current controversy over Spain, Britain's attitude reflects her concern over this key defense base. In the Security Council, Britain has held out against United Nations action to overthrow the Franco regime. Behind her arguments is the fear that a change in the Spanish government might bring into power a pro-Russian group which would threaten her hold over Gibraltar.

Britain's second important base in the Mediterranean is the little island of Malta, just south of Sicily. Since

1814, when it passed into British hands at the end of the Napoleonic wars, Malta has been a base for the repair and refitting of the British fleet. Its strategic importance—and also its strength—was demonstrated during the war, when it managed to keep functioning in spite of the heaviest continuous bombardment ever received by a territory of its size.

In the eastern Mediterranean, Britain maintains a second important naval base on the island of Cyprus, just off the Syrian coast. From this vantage point, she can guard the Suez Canal directly.

Besides the bases she owns in the Mediterranean, Britain has other protections for her shipping lifeline. She has made it her business to be influential in the affairs of several key Mediterranean countries. There are British troops in Greece, Egypt, and Palestine. In each of these countries, Britain has long had a great deal to say about the government and the policies it adopts.

Farther away from the Mediterranean, in the Middle East, Britain takes an active interest in the affairs of the Arab states. Here, there is a double stake, for the great oil resources of these countries add to their importance as states near the sea lanes to the East.

Russia's interest in the Mediterranean is of more recent origin than Britain's, and Soviet power is not nearly so well entrenched in the region as British. As a newcomer to the Mediterranean, Russia is only now making a serious bid for bases and spheres of influence such as those held by her western rival.

Until the time of Peter the Great—the late 17th and early 18th centuries—Russia had no ports on the Black Sea and, consequently, little interest in Mediterranean affairs. Even Peter,

who increased Russia's power in many directions, was able to accomplish little toward acquiring a southern outlet to the sea for his country.

It was one of his successors, Catherine the Great, who really established Russia as a Black Sea power. By the end of the 18th century, when Catherine's reign ended, Russia was campaigning actively to create for herself trade routes through the Black Sea, the Aegean, and the Mediterranean.

Naturally, Russia's effort in this direction drew her into conflict with Britain. In the middle of the last century, the two countries clashed in the Crimean War. From that time until the present, however, Russia has not been strong enough to challenge Britain openly for the Mediterranean position she wants.

Strong Russia

Today, Russia is stronger than ever before in her history and she is using her new prestige among the nations of the world to try to realize her Mediterranean ambitions. Thus in the United Nations Security Council and in the European peace treaty conference, she is demanding bases and spheres of influence similar to those Britain has held.

The first thing Russia wants as a safeguard for her outlet to the southern seas is guarantees of free passage through the Dardanelles, the narrow waterway linking the Black Sea with the Aegean and the Mediterranean. She has asked for the right to build bases along the Straits and also for a larger voice in the control of the waterway.

Even if she felt perfectly secure in the Dardanelles, Russia would want to make sure her ships could pass safely through the Aegean Sea to the open waters of the Mediterranean. For this reason, she has asked for bases on the

Dodecanese Islands, which lie between the coasts of Greece and Turkey. Britain, of course, wants to keep as much influence as possible in the Mediterranean, so she has urged that the Dodecanese be turned over to the people of Greece.

To broaden her influence in the Mediterranean still further, Russia is asking for a United Nations trusteeship over Tripolitania, the former Italian colony in North Africa between Egypt and Algeria. Here again, Britain's desire to prevent another strong nation from challenging her power in the Mediterranean has placed her in opposition to Russia.

Russia's insistence on friendly governments in the Balkan countries is partly prompted by her desire for security along her western frontiers. But at the same time, it is also a reflection of her Mediterranean ambitions. If she is strong in Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania, she will have the assurance of a secure position in the Mediterranean. Thus Russia is trying to influence these countries in much the same way that Britain has influenced Egypt, Greece, and Palestine.

The conflict over Trieste is also part of Russia's campaign for Mediterranean importance and of Britain's campaign to prevent her from getting it. If the city is given to Yugoslavia, as the Russians wish, another important port will be added to the Mediterranean outlets held by Russia and her allies.

Russian Interest

Naturally, Russia's interest in Spain is closely tied up with her desire to figure more importantly in Mediterranean affairs. She hopes to see the Franco government replaced by a regime friendly to her interests. Britain, fearful of a threat to her own security, is reluctant to see the United Nations force a change in the Spanish government at this time.

It is to be seen, therefore, that many of the clashes of interest between Russia and Britain are caused by their rivalry for control of the Mediterranean. Each of these nations feels that it has a tremendous stake involved in this great body of water. The British contend that their commercial and military security is dependent on their maintaining a commanding position in the Mediterranean. Russia's concern is equally vital. Save for her ports on the Black Sea, her eastern harbors are of little use during the winter months. Icy weather seriously obstructs her eastern shipping for a part of each year.

Can arrangements be made so that both Britain and Russia will feel that their positions in the Mediterranean are secure? Can the United States help to provide assurance that all countries from now on will have unlimited use of this important waterway? Will international control of key Mediterranean bases be accepted, and if so, will such control promote a feeling of safety for Russia and Britain as well as all other nations which carry on shipping in this sea?

The answers to these questions could easily determine the future fate of Europe and the world—whether there is to be lasting peace or merely an uneasy truce which will sooner or later break out into a third and unprecedentedly destructive world war. The answers can be found only if the major powers are willing to subordinate a part of their national interest to world peace.

Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Give Death A Holiday," by Major General Philip B. Fleming, This Week.

Highway accidents have increased 49 per cent since V-J Day. In January alone, 3,000 people were killed in highway accidents. So alarming has the situation become that a national conference met last week in Washington at the invitation of President Truman "to devise means for making our streets and highways safer."

While there is no one cause for these accidents, certain factors loom large—carelessness, recklessness, and speed. "Youth is another major factor in accidents. Though statistics vary in different states, teen-agers are at the wheels of a high percentage of cars which crash. In many states boys and girls become eligible to drive when they are 16. Eleven times as many 16-year-old youths had accidents last year as did 48-year-old drivers. Too many young people secure licenses before they can drive well.

An insurance executive has said, "Every year almost three million high school students reach driving age. If we could get to them before they learn to drive, if we could impress on them through a year of teaching safety in the classroom—all the things they need to know when they operate a car, we could save many of them from death or injury."

Many high schools already conduct such courses. "They have good textbooks, and well-trained teachers. Almost everywhere local police departments gladly send traffic experts to lecture the classes."

This campaign of safety must be expanded and carried on continuously.

"They See Again: A Growing 'Miracle,'" by Daniel Schwarz, The New York Times Magazine.

Possibly 10,000 of the 250,000 blind in this country can be made to see again through a delicate eye operation. A special organization—the Eye Bank—has been operating in New York City for a year now to carry on this work. Branches of the Eye Bank are being set up in Chicago and Boston, and more than 80 hospitals scattered throughout the country work with it.

The eye operation is a new achievement for medical science. In the center

of the eye is the black pupil and around it is a ring-shaped area called the iris. A clean, transparent window normally protects the pupil and iris. This window is called the cornea. Sometimes this cornea, through accident or disease, becomes scratched or cloudy and prevents a person from seeing. However, it is now possible to transplant the healthy cornea from a deceased person to the damaged eye of a near-blind person. The operation must be completed within three days after the death of the person with the healthy cornea.

However, the problem is how to get enough corneas. Some people are making arrangements in advance to will their eyes to the Eye Bank. Airplanes fly them without cost to wherever they are needed. Eye specialists are being trained in the difficult job of transplanting corneas. Those who have regained their eyesight through the operation say that it is nothing less than a modern miracle.

"Much Mail on the OPA," from New York Herald Tribune.

The Senate's little post office department has been swamped with letters about the Office of Price Administration, "the fate of which is under consideration by the Banking and Currency Committee. Not since the Supreme Court fight a decade ago has the mail been so heavy, according to the Senate's postmaster."

The Senate is considering a bill to extend the OPA. The House has already passed such a measure but removed much of its power to control prices.

Letters from the people are predominantly in favor of saving the OPA. Senator Wagner has received more than 1,750 messages for OPA and 26 against. Other senators said their mail was running 20 to 1 for OPA. Many letters are from consumers who would suffer most from higher prices.

"Radio as an Agency of National Unity," by Lyman Bryson and Dorothy Rowden, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

The radio is one of the greatest teaching tools of our time. "It can be destructive when it carries the wrong voice." The radio is sometimes re-

sponsible for furthering race prejudice.

Some radio programs, for example, use certain types of characters to introduce humor into their shows—"the avaricious Jew, the stupid Irishman, the Negro servant." Such practices make fun of minority groups and retard the growth of tolerance.

Writers of radio shows should use ingenuity to devise new types of characters for minor roles and should avoid



LETTERS OF PROTEST. Senator Barkley looks over some of the mail protesting the House action on OPA.

making fun of racial groups. It is not fair for certain classes of our citizens to be portrayed as grotesque characters.

"Chile Discovers Vast Oil Source," by Virginia Prewett, The Chicago Sun.

"With the help of United States technical men and financial backing, Chile has discovered 'black gold' at the world's end. The search on Tierra del Fuego, the last big island at the southern tip of the South American continent, has definitely established the existence of a new potential oil area conservatively estimated at 4,000 square miles. One oil well produces a type of oil comparable to the best Pennsylvania crude oil.

"This successful test well, though sunk only to the top of the oil-bearing sands, is good for approximately 2,100 barrels a day and is within 40 miles of a deep-sea shipping point on the Strait of Magellan."

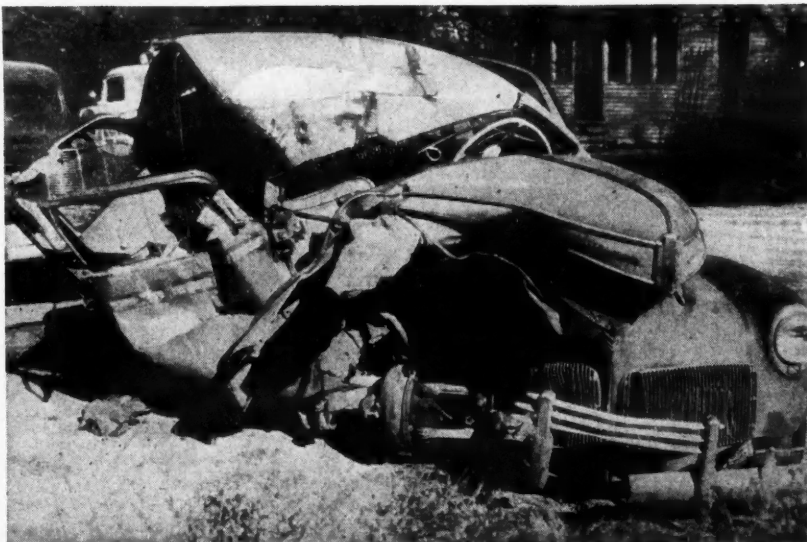
"Wilhelmina of the Netherlands," by Hendrik de Leeuw, The American Mercury.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, now 66 years old, has ruled her country for 56 years. Today she calmly faces the many problems of her war-torn country and of the Dutch empire in the West and the East Indies.

"Mother of the Country," as she is fondly called by her countrymen, Queen Wilhelmina is a small woman who dresses plainly, lives simply, and insists that work be done on schedule. She is deeply religious.

Throughout the war she lived in exile in England, but a year ago she returned to her little country where she works long hours to solve the problems of state. The Queen is an able administrator and has sponsored many social reforms for her people, including woman suffrage, educational reforms, and social security.

She has met with courage many black periods in her long reign and whatever the future, "adaptable Wilhelmina will face it with her accustomed serenity."



DEATH RIDES THE HIGHWAYS. Accidents such as this one, in which three persons lost their lives, have increased more than 50 per cent since the end of gas rationing.

The Story of the Week

Spain and the Council

By the end of this month, we may know what stand the United Nations are to take concerning the Franco regime in Spain. A committee of five Security Council members is now sifting the evidence for and against Franco, to decide whether his government is a menace to the peace, and whether, therefore, the United Nations should take action against him.

Poland brought the Spanish issue before the Security Council some weeks ago, charging that the Franco government not only helped the Axis during the war, but that it is today harboring German war criminals and



SHOEMAKER, COURTESY APPRECIATE AMERICA, INC.
Tolerance for varied races, creeds, and nationalities is the essence of Americanism. Next Sunday, the nation will observe I Am an American Day.

keeping fascism alive. These charges almost split the Council, as the Iranian problem had split it several weeks ago. Russia and Poland demanded that all the United Nations immediately break relations with Franco. Britain and the United States, however, insisted on an investigation first, and the five-member committee was appointed as a result.

The committee's report, which must be finished by May 31, will be awaited with keen interest. If it recommends direct UN action against the Franco government, Britain and certain other nations are expected to oppose such action, for they fear that if Franco is forced out of power, he will be replaced by a pro-Russian government. Some observers believe that either the UN committee on Spain or Franco himself will ask that this problem be solved by permitting the Spanish people to vote on the question.

Filipino President

Two weeks from tomorrow, May 28, Manuel Roxas takes office as president of the Philippines. He will thus be the first president of the new Philippine Republic when the Islands become independent July 4.

As he assumes the duties of Chief Executive, Roxas faces a multitude of problems. His country is suffering from a food shortage, and there is a staggering amount of war damage to be repaired. The government must restore order and bring traitors to justice. Finally, the Philippines must re-establish trade relations with the rest of the world.

To help solve these problems, Roxas and the Filipino people have asked for

United States aid. They also have sought the right to continue sending their sugar, coconut products, and hemp to this country free of tariffs for a considerable period after they achieve independence. As this is written, Congress is considering both requests. The legislators have decided to grant funds for extensive Philippine relief, and they have indicated that they will continue special tariff privileges for 10 to 20 years.

Roxas takes over the presidency with one handicap—the fact that he stayed in office while the Japanese occupied his country. However, the president-elect and his supporters claim that he joined Japan's puppet government only to be in a better position to serve Philippine interests. Apparently most Filipinos believe this explanation, for they elected him by a good majority. Many of the islanders, however, still believe that he was a collaborator.

A Serious Matter

If President Truman should die in office, who would become Chief Executive of the United States? Under the Succession Act of 1886, if a President dies when there is no Vice President, the Secretary of State succeeds to the Presidency. After the Secretary of State, the succession runs through the other Cabinet members in the order of the establishment of their departments. President Truman's immediate successor, as matters now stand, would be Secretary of State Byrnes.

President Truman doesn't approve of this arrangement. He has pointed out that the Act of 1886 gives the President who has no Vice President the right to name his own successor, since he appoints the Secretary of State. Mr. Truman feels that the Chief Executive of a democracy should not have such power. He thinks that the Presidency should fall only to a man whom the people have elected to public office.

Nearly a year ago President Truman sent Congress a special message in which he expressed these views and asked that Congress enact a law completely changing the order of succession. He suggested that, when there was no Vice President, the



President-elect Manuel Roxas of the Philippines

Speaker of the House should succeed to the Presidency, and that he should be followed, if necessary, by the senator who was serving as temporary President of the Senate.

The House promptly passed a bill embodying the President's suggestions, but when it reached the Senate it was put aside, or "pigeonholed," in a committee. Instead of acting on it, the Senate passed another measure calling for study of the problem by both houses of Congress. Then the House pigeonholed the Senate measure.

Some observers feel that the House and the Senate are at odds in this matter because each wants its own chairman to rank first if a change in the succession is made. On the other hand, there is strong opposition to making any change at all. Many people hold that the Secretary of State is more likely to be good presidential material than a member of Congress who has risen to power chiefly through long service and unswerving loyalty to his political party. Others believe that a new election should be held when the President dies and there is no Vice President.

Bob Feller

"So Bob Feller lost his fast one in the Navy, eh? What was he throwing at the Yankees in his no-hit game recently—mothballs? Jeepers, the stuff you hear!"

That's how one sports writer summed up Cleveland's Rapid Robert after Feller became the sixth pitcher in all baseball history to pitch more than one no-hitter. Although he fanned 11 Yankees in the game, Bob didn't place all his reliance on his fast one. Accurate curves and sliders were his most effective weapons. But he still has speed when he needs it. As Bill Dickey once said, "Feller's fast ball looks just like an aspirin tablet coming up to the plate, only not quite as large." (It travels about 100 miles an hour.)

Bob is the only pitcher in baseball today who has more strikeouts to his credit than base hits charged against him. Now 27 years old, he is still the same good-natured Feller who left a farm in Van Meter, Iowa, 10 years ago. There his father and he used to be late for dinner, because they lost track of time while playing catch behind the barn. When Bob was in



WIDE WORLD
STRIKE-OUT KING. Bob Feller of the Cleveland Indians who pitched his second no-hit game recently.

high school, he was making \$35 to \$50 a week playing semi-pro ball on week ends.

Bob is solidly built, a little less than six feet tall, and weighs about 185 pounds. In hot games, he sometimes loses as much as four pounds. He has never smoked. Besides baseball, he plays table tennis, golf, and billiards, and enjoys skating and shooting in the off season.

Super-superfortress

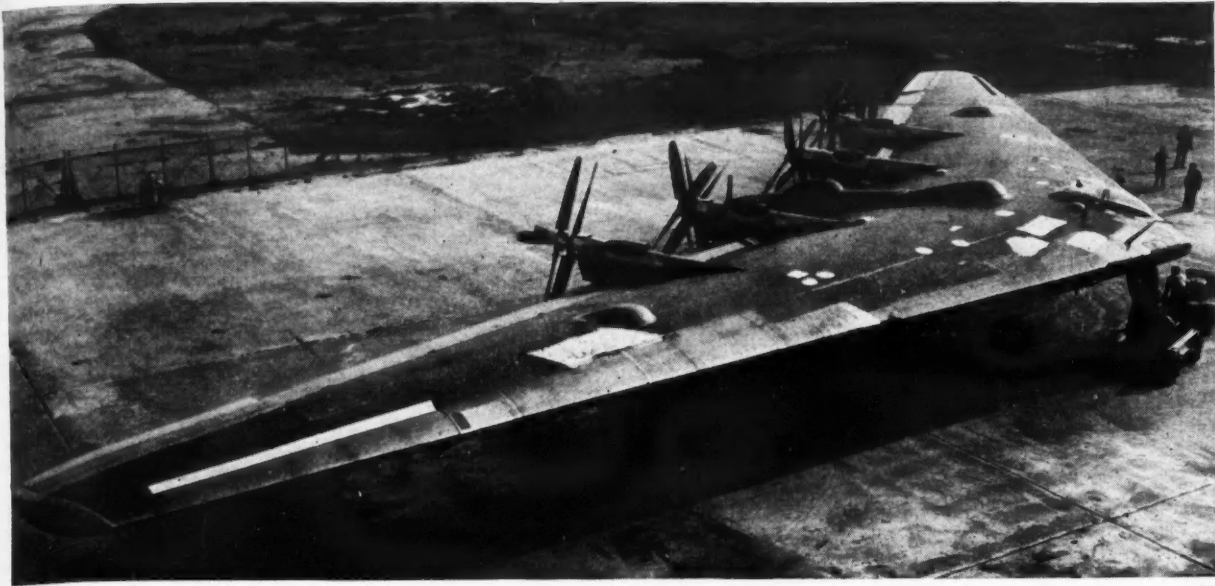
Fifteen of the world's strangest-looking planes have been ordered by the Army Air Forces, and it would appear that the days of the B-29 superfortress are numbered. The new craft is the Northrop XB-35, called the "flying wing" because it has no fuselage. Shaped like an enormous boomerang, it carries its engines, its fuel, its armament, and its crews all inside a giant wing.

Four pairs of counter-rotating four-bladed propellers are mounted behind the wing to push it through the air. Because it is a pusher-type craft of very low air-resistance, the XB-35 appears well suited to jet propulsion, and it is possible that a later model will be converted to jet power.

As it is now, the flying wing can carry one-fourth more useful load than a fuselage plane of similar weight and horsepower. It also can fly one-fifth faster, and travel one-fourth farther on the same amount of gasoline. Its range exceeds 10,000 miles, while the world distance record



INTERNATIONAL NEWS
SO THE BLIND MAY WRITE. A six-key typewriter which prints in Braille on a thin paper tape has been invented by a health officer of San Diego, California. How you can get all the letters of the alphabet from six keys is a trade secret.



FLYING WING. All-wing planes may become commonplace in the skies of tomorrow. They can carry greater loads than the conventional plane, they are faster, safer, and more efficient. Strange as it seems, this XB-35 looks no more strange to you than the flying crate of the Wright Brothers did to your grandparents.

—set by a B-29 last November—is only 8,198 miles.

The XB-35 is a military plane, but it could be harnessed to civilian use. Its radical design is expected to have a marked influence on the design of large passenger planes.

New Film Comedy

A new comedy, *So Goes My Love*, co-stars Myrna Loy and Don Ameche in the story of family life of a nineteenth-century inventor. This rollicking film, released by Universal Pictures, is adapted from the autobiography of Hiram Maxim, who invented more than one hundred items ranging from hair curlers to machine guns.

Bobby Driscoll, eight-year-old screen favorite, and Rhys Williams also have important parts in this amusing movie.

Palestine Decisions

Many decisions concerning the problem of Palestine and the fate of the homeless Jews of Europe were put off in recent months while an Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry made a complete investigation. Now that the committee has issued its final report, world-wide attention is again centered on the Jewish-Arab conflict in Palestine.

The report recommends that 100,000 Jews in Europe be allowed immediate entry into Palestine, but emphasizes that Palestine is not to become a Jewish state or homeland. Palestine, the report declares, is a Holy Land not only to the Jews and Arabs, but also to Christians; therefore, it can never become a land which any one race or religion can justly claim as its own.

No one seems to be fully satisfied with the report. Many Jewish leaders are disappointed because their demands for a Palestinian homeland have been denied. Arab leaders, on the other hand, violently oppose the entry of 100,000 additional European Jews and threaten open war if the report is approved by the United States and Great Britain.

In daily life, great numbers of Jews and Arabs get along well together in Palestine, but there are determined groups on both sides trying to use violence to achieve their ends. They

do not want to listen to compromise, and may eventually engulf the country in civil war.

The report of the Anglo-American committee also recommends that Palestine be continued under British supervision as a mandate until the United Nations can set up a trusteeship plan for it. Yet British leaders have made it clear that, before the report is approved, the United States will have to agree to share the responsibility with Britain. Many observers take this to mean that the United States will be asked to send troops to occupy the country during the troubled months ahead.

The Cost of War

If you are not convinced that the fight to prevent future wars is worthwhile, ponder these facts which were recently gathered by the University of Illinois:

America's wars have cost more than all the wealth the nation has accumulated since the beginning of its history. We have spent *414 billion dollars* on our wars. Our national wealth, including all farms, homes, factories, stores, and other property, is worth only about 300 billion dollars.

The amount we have spent on wars would provide every American family

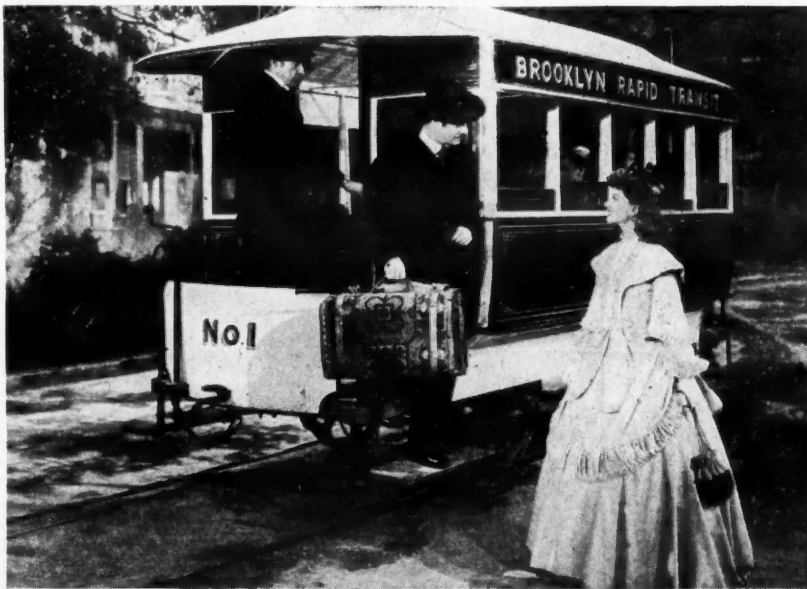
with a new \$8,000 home, a \$1,200 car, and \$2,000 in the bank.

Trouble in China

General George C. Marshall returned several weeks ago to a China gripped by civil war. Only a month earlier, he had flown to Washington to report that he had been successful in bringing China's two warring factions together. Under his guidance, the Communists and Nationalists had agreed to create a single government and to merge their armies.

All did not go well, however, after General Marshall left. The Russian armies withdrew from Manchuria, the rich northern province of China, and the Communist armies took over the railroads and many of the important cities. The Nationalist armies of Chiang Kai-shek clashed with Communist fighters in the southern part of Manchuria.

General Marshall is highly respected and trusted by both the Nationalists and Communists, and the common people of China call him the "God of Peace." By the time this paper reaches its readers, the General may be making progress again in bringing the two groups together on peaceful terms. It may take a long time, however, to effect a permanent settlement of this conflict.



So Goes My Love, with Don Ameche and Myrna Loy, carries you back to the days of the Toonerville trolley, the hoop skirt, and the reticule

Readers Say—

We unanimously approve the continuation of OPA until the danger of inflation is passed. We agree with OPA officials who say that even though the war is over our country is far from normal. We feel that OPA's program is essential in this emergency. We have only to look at what happened after the last war to see clearly that we must do everything we can to keep from having inflation. One of the best ways the average citizen can help is by backing up the OPA and observing the ceiling prices.

WORLD HISTORY CLASS IV,
Mendota, Illinois.

* * *

In an article which you reviewed in the April 1 issue of *THE AMERICAN OBSERVER*, Margaret Gould Miner stated that in our early history all men could vote. I want to contradict this statement. Our textbook, *The Making of American Civilization*, says that various religious groups, Jews and Catholics included, were denied the ballot in some sections because of their beliefs. It has taken America a comparatively short time to extend democracy to all, but democracy didn't "just happen."

Today we stand as the proudest, richest, and most prosperous nation in the world, and it is true that the eyes of the oppressed are looking toward us for guidance, but let's keep things straight. The democratic privileges we so easily accept today were exacted by relentless toil and perseverance. With that thought in mind, let us go about making a better world!

MARION DORO,
Ocala, Florida.

(Editor's Note: Miss Miner in her article said that in our early history all men were free to worship and speak as they wanted, not specifically that they could vote. The fact is, of course, that freedom of religion and speech, as well as of voting, was denied to many people in our early history. We are glad to have Marion Doro's reminder that the liberties we now have were won only after hard "toil and perseverance." It should be added that the struggle for complete democracy is by no means finished.)

* * *

I think the British should help India gain her independence, because India has been fair with the British. During the war, Britain explained that war came first and that the Indian situation would be settled later.

The war has ended, and India has done her part. Now Britain should make good her promise to help India. India wants complete freedom from the British. Unless she gains this freedom, there is bound to be plenty of trouble between the two peoples. India has capable leaders who should be used to develop the country.

THOMAS L. GRAHAM,
Astoria, Illinois.

* * *

Lately I have been hearing that we may have to fight Russia. It is up to all of us to prevent this, and we can do so only by trying to get along with Russia and to understand her.

The Russians, as well as the rest of the world, have gone through a great war. It will take tact on our part to help Russia promote understanding toward us and get along with us. This must be done to show other peoples that the greatest countries can be friendly, understanding, and peaceful.

JUNE WECKMAN,
Hopkins, Minnesota.

* * *

Why be so interested in the Hemisphere Highway (a highway running through the Americas from Alaska to South America), when everyone says that in a few years we can fly from the South Pole to the North Pole in a few hours? Why spend all the time and money to build this highway if in a few years it will be deserted for the airlines? This time and money would be used to better advantage if it were spent for speeding the day when the airway will be the main highway.

EVELYN STAMBAUGH,
Astoria, Illinois.

Nation Studies Its Social Security Program

(Concluded from page 1)

cent on every dollar he earns (up to \$3,000) into the insurance fund and his employer makes an equal payment. It is planned that the amount of this tax will increase later on when demands on the insurance fund become heavier.

If a worker is "covered" by this system—that is, if he has made payments into the fund for a sufficient period of time—he may retire at the age of 65 and receive a regular income for the rest of his life. The size of that income is based on how much he has earned during his working years and on the length of time he has contributed to the social security fund. An additional sum is paid to his wife if she is also a retired worker. When a worker dies, his widow receives payments if she has children to support or if she has passed the retirement age.

Three main changes are being recommended in this part of the program. First of all, most observers urge that the system be expanded to take in more people. It now leaves out millions of workers who are in as much need of "insurance" to protect them in time of old age as those who now have this protection. Among those on the "outside" are farm workers, household servants, employees of nonprofit organizations (the Red Cross, churches, and so on), the employees of state and local governments, and others. (Employees of the federal government and railway workers are also excluded, but they have separate retirement systems).

Benefits Lost

Many of these people have worked for a time in jobs affected by social security, and then gone back to jobs on the "outside." During the war, for example, thousands of farm and household workers were employed in war plants, but have since gone back to their old jobs. But unless such jobs as those on farms and in homes are brought under the social security program, many of these workers will not receive any benefits at all from the sums which they have paid into the social security fund.

Another suggestion for changing the system is that something should be done about giving "credit" to the men and women who served in the armed forces. Before entering the services, many of them worked in jobs covered by social security, and many have already returned—or will return later—to such jobs.

In the months or years during which these men and women were wearing uniforms, however, no payments went into the social security fund to their credit. Unless something is done about it, this will cause hardship for the servicemen and women in the future. Having been cut off from the fund during the time of their military service, they will not have made as large a total contribution as would have been the case if they had been in civilian work all the time. So their old age payments will be smaller.

To avoid this, it is suggested that "wage credits" be given to all members of the armed forces for the entire period of their military service. The "credits" would be marked on the books of the social security fund, with the government paying the cost.

A third proposed change would increase the payments of this part of the social security program. Right now benefits range from a minimum of \$10 a month to a maximum of \$85, and the average retired wage earner is getting only \$24 a month. Because of the great increases in the cost of living during and since the war, most critics feel that these amounts are too low and should be raised to a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of at least \$120.

2. *Unemployment Insurance.* This kind of social security is financed largely by a tax on employers, collected partly by the states and partly by the federal government. However, the federal government turns its part of the tax over to the states, and

urging that all unemployment compensation be put under a unified national system. Those who favor such a move contend that it would provide fair and equal treatment for all persons throughout the nation, and that it would greatly reduce the number of records and reports which employers must fill out. States' rights advocates, however, oppose such a change. They argue that Washington regulates too many activities already, and that the program can be adjusted better to local conditions if it remains largely under state management as at present.

However, even if the national government does not take over full control of unemployment compensation, it is generally agreed that the plan

of social insurance being considered.

At present there are no payments—no benefits—for the worker who loses his ability to earn money because of illness or injury. It is therefore suggested that such a system of payments should be added.

The other proposal is that social security should be expanded to provide medical care and hospitalization for the American people. If this were done, each insured worker would pay a higher tax each month. In return he and his family would be entitled to receive the services of a physician, as well as laboratory services such as eye tests and X-rays, and a limited amount of hospitalization. There is more controversy over this proposed change in the social security program than there is over any of the others. We took up the conflicting arguments relative to this national health insurance plan in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, December 17, 1945.

Some of the proposed changes in social security which we have discussed are sharply disputed, and receive both applause and criticism. We shall report the arguments pro and con as they are presented in the two houses of Congress and in the newspapers of the nation.

Rail Dispute

If the 300,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers go out on strike this week, it will be the first major tie-up on American railroads since 1922. There have been many small strikes over the years, but none having national effect.

As we go to press, the leaders of the railway union have rejected the recommendations of the fact-finding board and have set May 18 as the date of the walkout. The recommendations of the board were for a 16-cent hourly wage increase and certain changes in working rules. The unions had asked wage raises averaging 25 per cent and drastic changes in the rules.

Ever since the National Railway Labor Act was passed by Congress in 1926, the railway employees have had to submit their complaints to the National Mediation Board and then wait 30 days after the board made its recommendations. This has usually avoided strikes, but in 1943 the government had to take over the railroads for a short time before agreement between the workers and the railroad companies was reached. This was done under wartime emergency laws which are still in effect, and under which the government could again operate the roads in case of a strike.

Trainmen and engineers represent 15 per cent of all railroad employees in the country. The trainmen's membership, numbering about 215,000, includes brakemen, flagmen, dining car stewards, yardmasters, yardmen, switchtenders, baggagemen, and about two-thirds of the country's conductors.

A strike would tie up 348 railroad lines and terminals, and only troop trains, hospital trains, and milk trains would move. It is not likely, however, that the government would allow such a situation to develop, since food shipments and materials for factories are urgently needed at this time.



Uncle Sam looks over a list of social security benefits

allows them to handle the payments to unemployed persons.

To receive payments while he is unemployed, a worker must try to find a new job through the United States Employment Service. If he is unsuccessful, the state will for a limited time tide him over with small payments based on his former wage rate.

Because this program is under state control, the amount of the payments varies widely from state to state. In some states the payments range from \$10 to \$28 a week. Other states can afford to pay no more than \$3 minimum and \$15 maximum. Similarly, the states vary as to how long they can continue payments. A few states have enough money to continue benefits for half a year, while others must discontinue payments after only about three months. Finally, the states have different rules about which groups of employees are eligible for unemployment compensation.

To get around these wide variations and inequalities, many observers are

should be extended to include farm workers, household employees, and other groups, as in the case of old age insurance.

3. *Public Assistance.* The federal government offers to contribute funds to any state which sets up a program for aiding poverty-stricken old people, blind persons, and children. Almost all the states have taken advantage of this offer. Last year more than two million persons received public assistance of this sort, including one out of every five persons aged 65 or over.

Because the present system permits some states to pay less than is paid by others to needy persons, it is suggested that the payments be made the same throughout the country. If this were done, the national government might provide the additional funds and take over part of the control over the program.

The proposals discussed so far concern changes in the existing social security system. Beside these, there are proposals for two additional types

Weekly Study Guide

Social Security

1. Explain how the present social security system protects and assists retired workers (65 and over) and their families.
2. What changes are recommended in the present plan for old age benefits?
3. How is our national unemployment insurance program now handled?
4. Why do many people consider this unemployment insurance program inadequate?
5. What is the "public assistance" feature of the social security system?
6. What new types of social insurance for the United States are being recommended?
7. How would World War II veterans gain by proposed changes in the present security system?

Discussion

1. Which of the proposed changes in the social security program do you favor, and which do you oppose? Give your reasons.
2. Do you or do you not think that social security payments should be the same in all states?

Mediterranean

1. Why is the Mediterranean Sea important to Britain?
2. Why is Russia interested in strengthening her position in the Mediterranean?
3. Where are Britain's three leading bases in the Mediterranean?
4. Name four contributions which ancient Mediterranean peoples made to our present-day civilization.
5. Was the Mediterranean an important issue in the Crimean War, or were other matters responsible for that conflict involving Russia and England?

6. Describe several points of conflict between Russia and England in the Mediterranean today.

7. Why is the Suez Canal so important?

Discussion

1. What do you think would be the best solution of the Russian-British conflict in the Mediterranean?
2. Do you think that the United States should always support Britain in her effort to retain control of the Mediterranean? What should our policy be in that area?

Miscellaneous

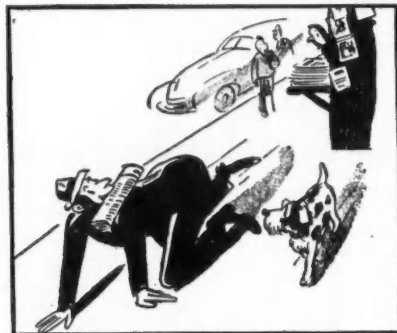
1. If there should be a nation-wide railway strike, would or would not President Truman have the power to place the railroads under government operation?
2. What is the latest action of the United Nations with respect to the Franco regime in Spain?
3. What are several advantages which the so-called Flying Wing has over the conventional type of airplane?
4. What did the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry on Palestine recommend recently? Why do Arab and Jewish groups oppose its recommendations?
5. For what pitching accomplishment other than his two no-hit games is Bob Feller noted?
6. True or false: General Marshall is liked by the Chinese Nationalists but he is not respected by the Chinese people generally.
7. How do you think a new President should be chosen in the event that Mr. Truman should not live out his term of office?
8. Who is the president-elect of the Philippine Islands?
9. What is the purpose of the League of Women Voters?

NOW FOR A SMILE

"Nobody," insists a visiting Swiss expert, "should yodel where there are no echoes." He could drop the last five words and we'd still agree with him.

★ ★ ★

There is implanted in each person the innate ability to act the fool. It isn't necessary for any of us to rehearse in order to turn out a finished performance.



TOBEY IN SATURDAY EVENING POST

"You see how simple it is?"

A state judge says the courts can't do anything to you if you call some other fellow a bum and a faker, but don't forget the other fellow might.

★ ★ ★

A housewife in Victoria, B. C., has begun her ninth week of yawning. If her guests don't take the hint, she could try hiding the towels.

★ ★ ★

If the Philippines make a success of self-government, we might try copying them.

★ ★ ★

Waiter: "Sir, when you eat here you do not need to dust off the plate."
Customer: "Beg pardon, force of habit. I'm an umpire."

The detective arrived at the scene of the crime.

"Good grief," he said, "this is more serious than I thought. This window has been broken on both sides."

★ ★ ★

Not only are the old songs best, but they also provide employment for scores of song writers, thinking up new names for them.

★ ★ ★

Things we'd like to know: Why are lawyers' arguments called briefs?

★ ★ ★

The owner of a cheap watch took it to a jeweler.

"Of course," he admitted, "the mistake I made was in dropping it."

"Well, I don't suppose you could help that," the jeweler replied. "The mistake you made, I think, was in picking it up again."

★ ★ ★

"You know my hair is just full of electricity."

"Why, of course; it's connected to a dry cell."

★ ★ ★

Mrs. West: "The average woman has a vocabulary of only 500 words."

Grocer: "It's a small stock, but think of the turnover."

★ ★ ★

A woman traveling by train was talking with a man in the next seat. In describing her holiday, she said that she had visited San Jose.

"You pronounce that wrong," said the man. "It's San Hosay. In California you pronounce all the J's as H's. When were you there?"

The woman thought for a moment and then answered, "In Hune and Huly."

★ ★ ★

"These are especially strong shirts, sir. They simply laugh at the laundry."

"Yes, I know that kind. They come back with their sides split."

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Tear off here in case it is desired to save this test to give later. This test covers the content of issues of January 28 through May 6. Answer key in THE CIVIC LEADER for May 13.

The American Observer Semester Test

PART ONE. NEWSMAKERS. Eight men who have been prominent in recent news are identified in the first eight test items below. Their pictures appear at the bottom of this page. For each identification find the picture of the person identified and place that picture's number in the space on your answer sheet corresponding to the number of the test item. (One picture number will not be used.)

1. Secretary of Commerce.
2. Head of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).
3. President of Argentina.
4. Chairman of a committee suggesting reforms for Congress.
5. Republican senator from Michigan.
6. National Housing Administrator.
7. Secretary-General of United Nations.
8. Liberal Republican leader from Minnesota.

PART TWO. MULTIPLE CHOICE. In each of the following 15 questions and incomplete statements, select the answer which you think is correct and write its number on your answer sheet.

1. The immediate cause of the recent crisis between Iran and Russia was Russia's (1) refusal to withdraw her troops from Iran on the agreed date, (2) seizure of Iranian oil fields, (3) demand that Iran install a communist government, (4) seizure of warm-water ports.

2. One country that has not been invited to join the United Nations because some countries are displeased

with its leaders is (1) Argentina, (2) China, (3) Spain, (4) Sweden.

3. One way in which the British government is different from ours is that it (1) prevents the chief executive from staying in office for more than two years, (2) prevents a do-nothing program when the lawmaking body and the chief executive disagree, (3) makes the executive independent of the legislature, (4) gives the king a great deal of power.

4. What does Brazil most need to do in order to raise her people's standard of living? (1) Raise educational standards. (2) Import minerals and raw materials for her factories. (3) Have more specialization in farming, for example, produce more coffee. (4) Find markets for her oversupply of factory goods.

5. The purpose of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) is (1) to see that minority groups get equality of treatment, (2) to prevent unemployment, (3) to see that youths working in industry have adequate protection, (4) to make certain that workers are not forced to join labor unions.

6. What nation wants to administer Italy's colony of Tripolitania? (1) Britain. (2) France. (3) United States. (4) Russia.

7. The chief difference between the beliefs of the southern Democrats and the Republican party has been over the question (1) of government regulation of business, (2) of labor policies, (3) of high tariffs, (4) of the increased power of the federal government.

8. Since the countries of eastern Europe will not be able to trade as much with Germany as they did before the war, they will tend to trade more with what

nation? (1) Britain. (2) France. (3) Russia. (4) United States.

9. The chief result of the quick removal of price controls after World War I was (1) a long period of prosperity, (2) a depression which occurred within two years, (3) immediate lowering of the price of goods, (4) refusal of producers to expand output of goods.

10. Pressure groups usually (1) represent a majority of citizens, (2) gain their objectives by illegal means, (3) pay little attention to public issues, (4) are well organized.

11. One of the main causes for misunderstanding among the leaders of India is differences concerning (1) religion, (2) the labor problem, (3) ways to avoid starvation, (4) immigration.

12. The government of Czechoslovakia is trying (1) to get along with all the Big Three countries, (2) to pattern her industry and government after the United States, (3) to follow a policy of complete independence and isolation, (4) to abandon democratic government.

13. Which one of these countries produces the most oil from its home fields? (1) Britain. (2) France. (3) United States. (4) Russia.

14. The government's new housing program calls for (1) many prefabricated houses, (2) no factory-built homes, (3) no temporary structures or trailers, (4) all government-owned housing projects.

15. Who is Speaker of the House of Representatives? (1) Joseph Martin. (2) Kenneth McKellar. (3) Alben Barkley. (4) Sam Rayburn.

(Concluded on back of this page)



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

League of Women Voters Works for Democracy

Organization's Aims Are Better Legislation and Education of Voters

THE National League of Women Voters believes that the strength of a democratic society lies in the political education of its citizens. The League, which is active in 550 communities, recently held its annual convention in Kansas City to map its work program for the coming year and to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The League was organized in 1920 by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and other suffrage leaders to train American women along political lines so that they would effectively use their newly won right to vote. From the start, the League determined to work to make democracy a success (1) by teaching people how democratic government works, (2) by encouraging all citizens to take an active part in government, and (3) by working for laws that should be passed.

Study Program

League members early organized a study program so that they could be well informed on matters pertaining to government, especially in the fields of lawmaking and voting. Today, through careful research and group discussion, members learn as much as they can about the important problems of the day.

However, study without action, the League feels, is useless. During the last 25 years, the League has been a leader in the social and political

thinking and action in this country. It supports or criticizes public officials on the basis of their actions and not on the basis of the particular party to which they belong. Among other things, this organization has sponsored the city-manager type of govern-



Anna Lord Strauss, President of the League of Women Voters

ment, legislation to protect women and children, and movements aimed to increase our participation in international peace organizations.

Members of the League directly concern themselves with what is going on in local, state, and national government, whether it be meetings of school boards or sessions of Con-

gress. Moreover, they frequently are becoming candidates for public office themselves. Several are now members of Congress.

The National League of Women Voters, however, has never lost sight of its main goal—making democracy a success through the political education of its citizens. Over the course of years, it has used a number of methods to interest both men and women in their local, state, and national governments. For a time the League sponsored political rallies and "citizenship schools," with prominent speakers. Later a weekly radio program was used in the political education work. These methods did not prove entirely satisfactory because they did not give each member of the audience an opportunity to discuss government problems.

Nowadays the League prefers small discussion groups—10 to 20 people—where the issues of the day can be actively discussed. The League publishes many pamphlets for the guidance of such groups. Furthermore, each member is encouraged to use her personal knowledge and influence to awaken other people's interest in government and elections.

The League is especially active in election years in holding meetings where candidates from all parties can present their platforms to the voters. Its motto is "Get the right man for the job, not the job for the man." Al-

though the League does not favor any particular party, its members are urged to take active parts in the work of one of the major political parties.

The National League of Women Voters is working hard to make our form of democratic government a success. The group's program is meeting a real need in our country today.

Good Example

Members of high-school discussion clubs would find it profitable to look up the nearest branch office of the League. School clubs could study the methods and the organization of the local League organization. Furthermore, they could use some of the pamphlets and other research material of the League in the school club work. School clubs, especially in an election year, could do a great deal to help in this work of teaching citizens how democratic government works, of getting them to turn out for elections, and of urging them to support able candidates and worth-while legislation.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, speaking to the delegates at the League's meeting in Kansas City said, "With the government reaching today into every phase of a citizen's life, it is doubly important that we take an active interest in politics. . . . Vital questions are going to be decided in the years just ahead. If they are decided by default, by lack of interest, it will have a serious effect now and in the future."

Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

PART THREE. PLACES IN THE NEWS.

For each of the following 20 places, find the location on one of the maps at the right below and write the number of that location after the corresponding item number on your answer sheet.

- European city which was formerly central headquarters for the League of Nations
- Commonwealth that will become an independent nation on July 4
- Nation that controls Dardanelles strait
- Home of new International Court of Justice
- Nation adopting a new constitution forbidding war
- Asiatic territory where Russia has interests in railways and ports
- Far Eastern land jointly occupied by Russia and the United States
- Nation where Olympic Games are planned for 1948
- Nation where General George Marshall is trying to help solve internal problems
- French Indo-China
- Eastern European nation which is comparatively free from Russian control and is noted for education, democracy, and industry
- Neutral European nation whose leader has been accused of being too friendly to the Axis during the war
- Ruhr Valley
- Russian zone of occupation in Germany
- Nation losing some land to Russia, gaining some from Germany
- Oil-rich nation where Russian and British interests are competing against each other
- Small European nation on the Mediterranean Sea where Britain takes a special interest in the government's politics and defenses
- North African nation wanting complete freedom from Britain
- Small south-Asiatic country forced to help Japan during war
- Former Japanese mandated island-base now held by United States

PART FOUR. MATCHING. In each of the following four sets of columns, match each item in each left-hand column with a name from each right-hand column by placing a capital letter after each item number on your answer sheet.

- President of the United Automobile Workers (UAW)
- Secretary of War
- Lobbyist critic who asked for a congressional investigation
- Director of the Budget

- Harold D. Smith
- Adolph Sabath
- James Forrestal
- Walter P. Reuther
- Robert Patterson

- President of Mexico
- Political leader of the Philippines
- Hindu leader of India

- Juan Peron
- Manuel Roxas
- Avila Camacho
- Pandit Nehru

- Nation partly ruled by British administrators, partly by native princes

- Argentina

- Our closest South American ally during war

- Netherlands

- Nation owning Caucasus, rich, undeveloped oil region

- Russia
- Brazil

- Small European nation having trouble with its Far Eastern island empire

- India

- Chief of the Army Air Forces

- Alben Barkley

- President of the Senate

- Chester W. Nimitz

- Majority leader (belongs to Democratic party) of the Senate

- Kenneth D. McKellar
- Carl A. Spaatz

